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STEIN, MCEWEN & BUI, LLP 1400 EYE STREET, NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			RUTLEDGE, AMELIA L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/626,716	JUNG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Amelia Rutledge	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-67 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 26-51 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-25 and 52-67 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed 02/13/2006.
2. Claims 1-25 and 52-67 are pending. Claims 1, 52, and 67 are independent claims. Claims 26-51 have been canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. **Claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Adams, U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0124100, published September 2002.**

Amended independent claim 52 cites: *An information storage medium for use in an interactive digital content reproducing apparatus, the information storage medium comprising: audio/video (AV) data and a markup document **which reproduces the AV data in an interactive manner**, the markup document comprising a command program **which, when the information storage medium is inserted into the content reproducing apparatus, is performed by the content reproducing apparatus to control a data storage unit included in the content reproducing apparatus.***

Art Unit: 2176

Adams teaches an apparatus and method for fast efficient access to and delivery of multimedia information (p. 2, par. 11). Adams teaches a data storage unit in the form of web servers for storing and reading data, and a web browser running interface software (p. 2-3, par. 21-23). Adams teaches AV data and a markup document reproducing the AV data, with a script to control the server embedded in the web page (p. 11-12, par. 66-67), for use in a browser. Adams teaches a decoder for presenting AV data in a web page (p. 11-12, par. 66-67) to generate AV information including predetermined target information, for example, synchronizing audio with animated visuals that appear on a web page (par. 67). Adams teaches a markup document which reproduces AV data in an interactive manner by allowing the user to control playback of audio and/or animated visuals in a web page via the web browser (p. 7, par. 47).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-26 and 53-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adams U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0124100, published September 2002, in view of Wagner, U.S. Patent No. 6,085,224, issued July 2000.**

Amended independent claim 1 cites: *A content reproducing apparatus, comprising: a data storage unit storing and/or reading data; and a presentation engine*

Art Unit: 2176

controlling the data storage unit according to a command program contained in an input markup document.

Adams teaches an apparatus and method for fast efficient access to and delivery of multimedia information (p. 2, par. 11). Adams teaches a data storage unit in the form of web servers for storing and reading data, and a web browser running interface software (p. 2-3, par. 21-23), compare to a *presentation engine controlling the data storage unit according to a command program contained in an input markup document.*

Claim 1 also cites: *wherein the presentation engine comprises: a parser verifying a syntax of the markup document; a document object model (DOM) tree forming unit receiving the markup document from the parser, interpreting a structure of the markup document, and extracting the command program; and an interpreter receiving the extracted command program from the DOM tree forming unit to control the data storage unit.*

Adams teaches a web browser with interface software (p. 2-3, par. 22-23). It was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that a web browser was a presentation engine with a parser verifying the syntax of a markup document, with a DOM tree forming unit to interpret the structure. While Adams does not explicitly teach extracting the command program and an interpreter receiving the extracted command program from the DOM tree forming unit to control the data storage unit, Wagner teaches using an interpreter for extracting a command program from the DOM tree to control the data storage unit, i.e., server, and generating a cookie of the information (Col. 6, l. 9-51). Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It

Art Unit: 2176

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding amended dependent claim 2, Adams teaches that the markup document is input via a digital content storage medium or a network command program, for example, a user invoking the submit action of an HTML form to (p. 4-5, par. 36).

Regarding dependent claim 3, Adams teaches a command program written in a script language (p. 12-13, par. 72).

Regarding dependent claim 4, while Adams teaches the use of cookie information, Adams does not explicitly teach the generation of cookie information comprising predetermined target information. However, Wagner teaches the generation of cookie information containing a predefined action map (Col. 6, l. 9-51). Wagner teaches that the generated cookie information is generated at the browser and stored in the server (Col. 14, l. 44-Col. 15, l. 20), compare to: *the presentation engine generates cookie information comprising predetermined target information and stores the cookie information in the data storage unit*. Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claim 5, while Adams does not explicitly teach these limitations, Wagner teaches a configuration file to store the cookie data (Col. 14, l. 44-Col. 15, l. 20), compare to claim 5, *a non-volatile data storage portion*. Wagner teaches that cookie data is also stored in the HTTP header, which is volatile data storage. Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claims 6 and 7, Adams teaches using a cookie to identify a user and identify content appropriate to the user and/or targeted content, i.e., content identification information (p. 31, par. 186, 187). While Adams does not explicitly teach incorporating content identification information into the cookie information, Wagner teaches the use of cookies to record information for later search and reading. Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claims 8 and 9, while Adams teaches a command program (p. 12-13, par. 72), Adams does not explicitly teach the use of a decoder, Wagner teaches a command program and a decoding process to read predetermined

Art Unit: 2176

target information in the form of trigger events, storing the trigger events in a log file on the server (Col. 16, l. 48-Col. 17, l. 21). Wagner teaches using an interpreter for extracting a command program from the DOM tree to control the data storage unit, i.e., server, and generating a cookie of the information (Col. 6, l. 9-51). Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claim 10, Adams teaches that the browser receives data generated by a user and a user ID is generated, and a web server returns the ID to a user's browser in the form of a cookie (p. 4-5, par. 38). It was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that user IDs were stored on the server. Compare to claim 10, *the presentation engine receives data from a user, and the command program is a command program which commands that the cookie information comprising predetermined target information in the input data from the user be generated, and commands the generated cookie information be stored in the data storage unit.*

Regarding dependent claim 11, while Adams does not explicitly teach a cookie reference command program, Wagner teaches a command program to search and extract configuration data, i.e., predetermined target information, from the generated cookie (Col. 14, l. 44-Col. 15, l. 20), compare to: *the presentation engine searches the data storage unit for at least one cookie information item, and extracts the*

predetermined target information from the at least one cookie information item. Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claim 12, while Adams does not explicitly teach cookie deletion, Wagner teaches the disabling of cookie data in script commands (Col. 13, l. 5-26) as well as the deletion of cookie information (Col. 12, l. 6-13). Wagner teaches a delete cookie programmatic command (Fig. 2). Further, scripting programs for the removal or deletion of cookies were notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention. Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claim 13, Adams teaches web server add in components to deliver content defining a content reproducing apparatus, such as a web browser, to track connection states for each user (p. 10, par. 60 - p. 11, par. 61). While Adams does not explicitly teach that the cookie information contains information indicating a path of a markup document using the target information, and the target information comprises a name identifying the target information and a value of the target

Art Unit: 2176

information, the practice of indicating a path of a markup document in a cookie was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention. Wagner teaches a path of a markup document in the form of a URL and a name and value for target information such as URLs or scripts (Col. 15, l. 41-Col. 16, l. 34). Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claims 14-21, claims 14-21 are directed toward substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 13, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 22, Adams teaches an expiration date and time of static files (p. 34, par. 217), and it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that cookie files contained a method to set an expiration date for cookie information. Compare to claim 22, *wherein the cookie information further comprises third information defining a duration of the cookie information.*

Regarding dependent claims 23-25, while Adams does not explicitly teach the method of overwriting cookie information claimed in claim 23, Adams does teach the dynamic generation of content in response to a query (p. 14, par. 85), compare to *wherein if cookie information having the same first information and second information, and the same name to identify the target information as the cookie information*

Art Unit: 2176

generated according to the cookie generation command program exists in the data storage unit, the presentation engine overwrites the cookie information in the data storage unit with the generated cookie information. While Adams teaches overwriting page data rather than cookie data, Wagner teaches that when a site is visited, any subsequent communication with a server site causes the system to determine the cookie data which has been defined for the site and use the data values for scanning the data stream (Col. 6, l. 39-51). Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Claims 26-51 have been cancelled.

Regarding dependent claims 53-56, claims 53-56 reflect substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 6, 3, 5, and 8, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 57, Adams teaches using a cookie to identify a user and identify content appropriate to the user and/or targeted content, i.e., content identification information (p. 31, par. 186, 187). While Adams does not explicitly teach incorporating content identification information into the cookie information, Wagner teaches the use of cookies to record information for later search and reading. Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to

Art Unit: 2176

Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9). Compare to: *wherein the cookie generation command program performs a control so that the content reproducing apparatus generates cookie information comprising content identification information and stores the cookie information in the data storage unit.*

Regarding dependent claim 58, Adams teaches using a cookie to identify a user and identify content appropriate to the user and/or targeted content, i.e., content identification information (p. 31, par. 186, 187). Adams teaches a decoder for presenting AV data in a web page (p. 11-12, par. 66-67) to generate AV information including predetermined target information, for example, synchronizing audio with animated visuals that appear on a web page (par. 67). While Adams does not explicitly teach incorporating content identification information or AV information into the cookie information, Wagner teaches the use of cookies to record information for later search and reading. Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claim 59, while Adams teaches the use of cookie information, Adams does not explicitly teach the generation of cookie information comprising predetermined target information. However, Wagner teaches the generation

Art Unit: 2176

of cookie information containing a predefined action map (Col. 6, l. 9-51). Wagner teaches that the generated cookie information is generated at the browser and stored in the server (Col. 14, l. 44-Col. 15, l. 20), compare to: *the content reproducing apparatus generates cookie information comprising predetermined target information in the markup document*. Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claims 60-64, claims 60-64 are directed to substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claims 10, and 11-13, respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

Regarding dependent claim 65, Adams teaches web server add in components to deliver content defining a content reproducing apparatus, such as a web browser, to track connection states for each user (p. 10, par. 60 - p. 11, par. 61). While Adams does not explicitly teach that the cookie information contains information indicating a path of a markup document using the target information, and the target information comprises a name identifying the target information and a value of the target information, the practice of indicating a path of a markup document in a cookie was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention. Wagner teaches a path of a markup document in the form of a URL and a name and value for target information such as URLs or scripts (Col. 15, l. 41-Col. 16, l. 34).

While Adams does not explicitly teach a cookie reference command program, Wagner teaches a command program to search and extract configuration data, i.e., predetermined target information, from the generated cookie (Col. 14, l. 44-Col. 15, l. 20), compare to: *the cookie reference command program performs control to search for the cookie information having the same first information, second information, and the name identifying the target information as in the cookie reference command program and to extract the value of the target information.*

Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Regarding dependent claim 66, the limitations of claim 66 are substantially similar to those of dependent claim 65, except for the limitation: *the cookie deletion command program performs control to search for the cookie information having the same first information, second information, and the name identifying the target information as in the command program and to delete the searched cookie information.*

While Adams teaches expires and cache-control headers to indicate for how long AV content is valid, using server components (p. 32, par. 199), Adams does not explicitly teach cookie deletion programs. However, scripting programs for the removal or deletion of cookies were notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention. Wagner teaches a delete cookie programmatic command (Fig. 2). Both Adams and

Art Unit: 2176

Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Amended independent claim 67 cites: *A computer readable medium having embodied thereon a program for **reproducing interactive digital content in an interactive digital content reproducing apparatus**, comprising: receiving a markup document comprising a predetermined command program; parsing to verify a syntax of the markup document; extracting the command program by interpreting a structure of the markup document; and controlling the data storage unit **included in the content reproducing apparatus**, according to the command program.*

Adams teaches an apparatus and method for fast efficient access to and delivery of multimedia information (p. 2, par. 11). Adams teaches a data storage unit in the form of web servers for storing and reading data, and a web browser running interface software (p. 2-3, par. 21-23). It was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention that a web browser was a presentation engine with a parser verifying the syntax of a markup document, with a DOM tree forming unit to interpret the structure. Adams teaches a markup document which reproduces AV data in an interactive manner by allowing the user to control playback of audio and/or animated visuals in a web page via the web browser (p. 7, par. 47).

While Adams does not explicitly teach extracting the command program and an interpreter receiving the extracted command program from the DOM tree forming unit to control the data storage unit, Wagner teaches using an interpreter for extracting a command program from the DOM tree to control the data storage unit, i.e., server, and generating a cookie of the information (Col. 6, l. 9-51). Both Adams and Wagner are directed toward web content delivery. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Wagner to Adams, so that Adams would have the benefit of a program which would notify the user of detected interpretive programs and cookie commands without modifying the browser program (Wagner, Col. 4, l. 4-9).

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 02/13/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to applicant's arguments that Adams does not fully disclose the limitations of independent claim 52 (Remarks, p. 11), Adams does teach AV data and a markup document reproducing the AV data, with a script to control the server embedded in the web page (p. 11-12, par. 66-67), for use in a browser. Adams teaches a decoder for presenting AV data in a web page (p. 11-12, par. 66-67) to generate AV information including predetermined target information, for example, synchronizing audio with animated visuals that appear on a web page (par. 67). Adams teaches a markup document which reproduces AV data in an interactive manner by allowing the user to control playback of audio and/or animated visuals in a web page via

Art Unit: 2176

the web browser (p. 7, par. 47). While applicant argues that Adams "only discloses techniques to enhance the speed of delivery of web content from a website...to users at remote terminals 50 using a browser" (Remarks, p. 11-12), contrary to applicant's arguments, the cited passages of Adams explicitly teach an interactive content reproducing apparatus.

8. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a DVD player as content reproducing apparatus, Remarks, p. 11-13 and applicant's arguments regarding dependent claims 4-21 and 23) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to amended claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Claim 1 has been amended to incorporate the limitations of dependent claim 2. The new grounds of rejection includes the addition of the Wagner reference which is being relied upon to teach the newly incorporated limitations.

10. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually (Remarks, p. 12-15), one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amelia Rutledge whose telephone number is 571-272-7508. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:30 - 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2176

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AR


HEATHER R. HERNDON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100